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APPLICATIO	N NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/787,0	02	02/25/2004	Herbert L. Ho	YOR920030635US1 (17343)	3930	
23389	23389 7590 02/21/2006			EXAMINER		
	LY SCOTT	MURPHY & PRES PLAZA	WARREN, MATTHEW E			
	SUITE 300			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
GARD	EN CITY, N	Y 11530		2815		

DATE MAILED: 02/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/787,002	HO ET AL.	(gro				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	$\overline{}$				
	Matthew E. Warren	2815					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	iress				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this col D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 No. 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E. 	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		merits is				
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the a Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the bedrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CF					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date S. Patent and Trademark Office.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate	·-152)				
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DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Remarks filed on February 29, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miwa et al. (US 5,352,624) in view of Yallup (US 5,627,401).

In re claims 1 and 13, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) bipolar transistor comprising: a conductive back electrode (603b) for receiving a bias voltage; a first semiconductor layer (550 in fig. 20E) located over said back electrode, said first semiconductor layer comprising a base which includes a first conductive type dopant (P) and an extrinsic collector (under COL region) which includes a second conductivity type dopant (N+), said extrinsic collector borders said base; and an emitter (under EM region) comprising a second semiconductor layer of the second conductivity type dopant (N+) located over a portion of said base. Miwa also shows at least one adjacent complementary metal oxide semiconductor device (MOS section II), wherein the bipolar transistor and the at least one adjacent complementary metal oxide device is separated by an isolation region (601). Miwa shows all of the elements of the claims except the insulating layer located over the conductive back electrode and conductive back electrode is biased to

form an inversion charge layer in said base region at an interface between said first semiconductor layer and said insulating layer. Yallup shows (fig. 2) a bipolar transistor having a conductive back electrode (26) for receiving a bias voltage and an insulating layer (22) located over the conductive back electrode. With this configuration, biasing of the back electrode forms an inversion layer in the semiconductor layer that reduces the collector resistance. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the bipolar transistor of Miwa by adding an insulating layer between the back electrode and semiconductor layer as taught by Yallup to form an inversion layer in the device to reduce the collector resistance.

In re claim 2, Miwa discloses (col. 42, lines 60-67) that a portion of said base is a doped to form an extrinsic base.

In re claims 3 and 4, Miwa discloses (col. 43, lines 15-22) that the base, the emitter, the extrinsic collector and the exposed surfaces of the conductive back electrode each include a silicided and the silicide is in contact with a metal contact that is located atop the silicide inside a contact opening formed in an interconnect dielectric.

In re claims 5 and 6, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) wherein the emitter comprises a single-finger (EM). In re the limitations concerning claim 6, Miwa does not show that the emitter has multi-fingers, however, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use three, four, etc., emitter fingers since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960). See also MPEP 2144.04 VI. (B).

In re claim 7, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) that the extrinsic base (P) and collector (N+) are raised regions since they are formed in a semiconductor layer that is formed on top of the insulating layer (602).

In re claim 8, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) a spacer is located on the sidewalls of the emitter (603e).

In re claim 9, neither reference shows the range of thickness of the insulating layer, however it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the thickness of the insulating layer within the desired range, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller, 105 USPQ* 233.

In re claim 10, Miwa shows (figs. 21B-21E) that another insulating layer (602) is located adjacent to the back electrode and said insulating layer is a buried oxide of an SOI. When combined with Cai, the another insulating layer (602) of Miwa would be thicker than the thin insulating layer and located adjacent thereto.

In re claim 11, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) that the base contains a p-type dopant, the emitter contains an n-type dopant, (N+ under EM region), and the extrinsic collector contains an n-type dopant (N+ region), and the extrinsic base contains a p-type dopant (col. 42, line 60 - col. 43, lines 11).

In re claim 12, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) that the extrinsic base (portion labeled P within the base region) diffuses minimally into the base so as not to be in contact with the underlying insulating layer (602 in fig 21B).

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In re claim 14, Miwa shows (fig. 21E) that the complementary metal oxide semiconductor device is a field effect transistor because it is a MOSFET.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ho et al. (US Pub. 2005/0184360 A1) and Vasudev (US 4,965,872) also show devices having a conductive back electrode formed on the back of the transistor.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Warren whose telephone number is (571) 272-1737. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and alternating Fri 9:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kenneth Parker can be reached on (571) 272-2298. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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MEW

February 16, 2005

KENNETH PARKER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER